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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

County Borough of Smethwick.

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The  
Health of the Borough  
in  
1941 and 1942.

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Medical Officer of Health,  
Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer  
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# County Borough of Smethwick.

Public Health Department,  
 "The Uplands,"  
 Hales Lane,  
 Smethwick,  
 July, 1948.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for the  
 County Borough of Smethwick.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Owing to pressure of work it has not been possible to issue an annual report for 1941, and this report therefore, covers the two years ending December, 1942.

The birth rate for the former of these two years was low, but there was a substantial increase in 1942, resulting in the highest figure for a dozen years. Of these births about three per cent. were illegitimate, a state of affairs not materially different from the years immediately preceding the war. The number of babies of all types who died in 1941 before reaching the age of one year (infant mortality) was above the average for the past five years in Smethwick, but was substantially below the average for the 126 great towns.

In 1942, however, the number of deaths of such infants fell again, and with two exceptions was the lowest on record.

Epidemic diseases on the whole were not very much in evidence. Whooping cough was rather prevalent in 1941, but the number of cases of diphtheria was very low for the third year in succession. The percentage of children now immunised against this latter disease is 40.9 for children under five, and 67.8 for school children.

In spite of the petrol restrictions, road traffic continues to exact a steady toll of lives.

The deaths from pneumonia were more numerous than usual, maternal mortality was above the average during both years, and the death rate from cancer has established once more another high record. About one person in every seven now dies of cancer.

Tuberculosis is increasing in Smethwick. The average number of notifications received during each of the five years immediately before the war was 80. This number fell to 52 in 1940, but rose to 83 in 1941, and more steeply to 102 in 1942. The death rate rose by about one quarter in 1941, but fell again in 1942 to almost the pre-war figure.

The prevention and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in Smethwick presents one or two problems which are not easily solved, for although the number of cases of tuberculosis has increased since the war, the number of beds available for treatment has been greatly reduced. This reduction in the number of beds available is not due to a shortage of beds, for there are many empty beds in the tuberculosis pavilion at the isolation hospital.

The shortage of available beds is due entirely to the shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

During the winter of 1941-2, it was necessary to close down the tuberculosis pavilion completely because of lack of staff, and for some months not one single bed was available for the treatment of advanced diseases. During this period I was asked to remove a man and his wife who were living alone. One of the couple had advanced cancer, the other advanced tuberculosis, and there was no one at home to nurse either. Beds were available for the reception of both, but as there was

no staff in the tuberculosis pavilion, and as accommodation could not be obtained elsewhere, and since neither patient would leave the other without care, it was impossible to remove either of them.

Application was made to the appropriate Ministry for women to be directed to the hospital, to enable the tuberculosis pavilion to be re-opened, but the view of the Ministry was, and apparently still is, that such direction of women who have not a sense of vocation, and who are not anxious to do nursing would be undesirable, and that the patients might suffer.

The tuberculosis pavilion could not be re-opened until matron some months later was able to recruit a skeleton staff, and at present rather less than half the accommodation is available for patients.

There is a considerable waiting list still.

The Maternity and Child Welfare services of the Council continue to operate under great difficulties. The increased birth rate throws a heavy strain upon the midwifery services both of the municipal hospital and of the district, and the attendances at the ante-natal clinics are one third higher than in the year before the war, in spite of the fact that the medical staff available has been reduced.

The post-natal clinics also continue to operate, but have not developed since the outbreak of war. About 30 per cent. of the nursing mothers attend.

On the calling up for military service of Dr. Dykes, the number of sessions of infant welfare was cut from 13 to 9 weekly, and while the attendances of the children under one year were maintained at substantially the same level as pre-war, the attendances of the toddlers have shrunk to about one-third.

The mothercraft class which used to do such useful work has temporarily been given up. Home helps are more and more difficult to get, but the scheme even now is giving good though limited service.

Application is frequently made to us for nursery accommodation in cases where the mother has to go to hospital, and there is no one at home to look after the young children. The day nurseries were not provided for such children, who cannot be accepted unless a refusal to receive them would mean that the father would thereby be thrown out of employment.

There appears to be a distinct need for convalescent provision for mothers who have their babies in hospital, or indeed at home, and who would benefit greatly by a short holiday in the country, a fortnight after the birth of the baby, but before resuming once more the heavy responsibilities of running a home and caring for a young infant.

The maternity department of St. Chad's is embarrassingly popular, and is running to capacity. The staffing difficulties are however extremely acute owing to the national shortage of trained midwives, and it may be necessary in the very near future to reduce bookings because of the impossibility of offering adequate service when all the beds are full. Even at present, patients are sent home as a routine on the twelfth day instead of the fourteenth, and occasionally even on the tenth. They are attended during the last two days by the district midwives. It is to be hoped that the new Rushcliffe scales of salaries and the recent registration of nurses and midwives will result in a greater number of midwives in the active practice of their profession.

#### INFANT WELFARE.

There is no section of the public health services where so much useful work has been done, where so much invalidity and illness has been prevented, where the health of a section of the community has been so greatly improved, as in the Infant Welfare Section. And yet no section of the work of the Health Department has been carried on

under such unsatisfactory conditions. The infant welfare centres, apart from the Firs and Cape Clinics, are all ill adapted for any type of public health work, as regards either hygiene or convenience. Doctors, nurses, and voluntary workers, work under most difficult conditions, and the tenets of hygiene are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. It is most devoutly to be hoped that these halls will all be given up as soon as possible after the war, and a smaller number of properly equipped buildings erected in their place. The number of clinic buildings for a dense borough like Smethwick need not be more than four. The Firs Clinic will remain the central clinic, and the Cape Clinic caters for the Cape and Victoria wards. One clinic should be erected for Bearwood and Warley, and another for West Smethwick.

Although the maternity and child welfare work, and the school medical work have increased enormously during the past sixteen years, although the ante-natal service has been mainly developed and the post-natal service entirely developed, the number of district health visitors has increased during that period only from eleven to thirteen. As a result many sections of the work have suffered very much, especially home visits to babies under one month, and the following up of defects such as unclean heads, enlarged tonsils, deformities, ear diseases, etc., is now so scanty that very little time indeed can be given in the home to those who need home visits most, namely the careless and indifferent. A minimum of four more health visitors is necessary to bring the home visiting services to a reasonable standard, and to allow adequate time to the nurses for visits to schools, and for the conduct of clinics.

#### DAY NURSERIES.

During 1941 and 1942, five day nurseries were asked for in Smethwick by the Ministry of Labour and five were provided. A brief report on their running is given on page 18 of this report, showing that they have proved very popular. At present all five are catering for more than the maximum numbers, and plans are being prepared for the extension of two of them.

The provision of these day nurseries has been one of our major tasks, and it behoves us to consider to what extent these will be required, desired or used in peace-time. Some reformers, and they are many, would provide whole-time day nurseries for all children under two, and nursery schools for all children from 2 to 5 years old, while others, equally numerous, regarding the family as the ideal unit would have neither day nurseries nor nursery schools.

The ideal is something between these two. The family unit is indeed the ideal unit, and any scheme which would be likely to depress the value of the family life should be regarded with grave suspicion. The parents are still the ideal persons to bring up their children, and even careless parents are better than no parents at all. On the other hand, sacred as may be the desirability of maintaining parental responsibility, the price for the maintenance of this responsibility must not be the body or soul of the child. Again, the sanctity and happiness of family life is not endangered if the mother is freed from the care of her child for a few hours each day, hours which she may spend at rest, or shopping, or visiting her friends; rather it is enhanced if the removal of the children for a brief spell during morning or afternoon leaves both fresher for the freer hours of the early evening. But the greatest claim the day nursery has on the purse of the public lies in the health and educational benefit which even a brief stay brings to the child.

My experience of the past three years has taught me much, and I have not yet ceased to be surprised at the benefit which an average child receives at a day nursery. It is only to be expected that a neglected child should derive much benefit from such a nursery, but the ordinary healthy child also benefits enormously. Children of average physique



become of excellent physique, and constant intercourse with other children of their own age renders them more tolerant and pliable, more co-operative, brighter and happier in every way. Fretfulness, especially, disappears very early. It is pleasant to note also that these children help to educate their parents. The dirty ones are sent home clean each evening, and after a few days, they arrive clean in the morning. Some of them help to bring home to their parents the desirability of washing before each meal, and tooth brushes are introduced in homes to which they have hitherto been strangers. The trained child encourages, or shames the parent to emulation.

It is therefore to be hoped that post-war provisions will include day nurseries. These will not ordinarily need to be open from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. as at present; their function will not normally be to enable mothers to work, as a woman who cares for a home and children is doing a very full-time job. They should be open for school hours only, and a mid-day meal should be provided. Children should be welcomed for either whole-time attendance, or for half-time attendance, i.e., either morning or afternoon, but in all cases the mid-day meal should be given.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Before the war there was very little positive health propaganda, but during the past four years several subjects have been dealt with very efficiently by the Ministry of Health, either directly or through the Central Council for Health Education. The national campaign to promote immunisation against diphtheria, and anti-venereal disease campaign are models of how such work can be done.

The best way to teach health to adults is to do it individually, to the mother in the home or the infant clinic, or at the ante-natal clinic, to the tuberculous patient and his relatives at the Chest Clinic, etc. But there are some members of the public, mainly men, who rarely come into contact with the local health officer, medical or nursing, and for them lectures and film displays are necessary. This work to be successful must be well planned, and energetically carried out, and above all it must be interesting. It is no use inviting men or women to listen to a dull and uninteresting series of facts about subjects in which only health cranks are deeply interested. The talks must be bright and topical, and must be supported by film displays, interesting slides, etc., and they must be given by a person with a gift for speaking.

During the past two years it has been necessary to apply to various industrialists in the town for confirmation of statements of employers who have received institutional treatment, etc., or who wish to send their children to a war-time nursery on the grounds that the mother is doing work of national importance. These requests for information have been very numerous indeed, although we make every endeavour to cut the number down to a minimum consistent with efficiency, and the replies must entail a very considerable amount of work on the part of the various business firms, who are themselves carrying on their work under great staffing difficulties. The fact that these firms co-operate with us so fully, so generously and so courteously is greatly appreciated by us, and the most cordial thanks of the Council are due to them for their never failing help.

Finally, I should like to express my most sincere thanks for generous help freely given to the department by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, by my colleagues in other offices, and by my own staff, who have carried on and are still carrying on cheerfully under great difficulties.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH PAUL, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

# Annual Report for 1941 & 1942.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA: 2,500 acres.

POPULATION: Census, 1931—84,406.

Estimated pre-war: 78,290.

Estimated war-time population cannot be given.

RATEABLE VALUE: £421,859.

ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE: £1,580.

RATES IN THE £: 15s. 4d.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH 21,292.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				1941	1942
BIRTHS:	Males	...	...	524	656
	Females	...	...	561	590
	Total	...		1,085	1,246
Illegitimate Births included in above total				32	40
Birth-rate per 1,000 population				15.09	17.2
DEATHS:	Males	...	...	557	490
	Females	...	...	444	384
	Total	...		1,001	874
Death-rate per 1,000 population				13.9	12.0
INFANT DEATHS:	Males	...	...	38	32
	Females	...	...	26	36
	Total	...		64	68
Infant Mortality:					
	Legitimate	...	...	59.9	53.0
	Illegitimate	...	...	62.5	100.0
	Total	...		60.0	54.5

DEATHS FROM :	1941			1942		
	No.	Rate per	No.	Rate per		
		1,000		1,000		
		Population.		Population.		
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	0.01	—	—		
Measles ... ..	4	0.05	4	0.05		
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	0.05	2	0.02		
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)						
	3	0.04	4	0.05		
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	2	0.02		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0.01	—	—		
Influenza ... ..	14	0.19	4	0.05		
Cancer ... ..	136	1.89	139	1.92		
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	151	2.10	131	1.81		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	61	0.84	51	0.70		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	5	0.06	6	0.08		
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	5	0.06	3	0.04		
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	13	0.18	16	0.22		

# BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR (CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEARS

1941

1942

	Smethwick.	England and Wales.	County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
BIRTHS :—					
Live	15.09	14.2	14.7	16.4	8.9
Still	0.37	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.33
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	13.9	12.9	14.9	13.0	16.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever...	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
Diphtheria	—	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.15
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Deaths under 1 year of age.					
Deaths from Diarrhea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	60.0	59	71	56	68
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Paratyphoid Fever	0.22	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.05
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.30
Scarlet Fever	3.06	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.01
Whooping Cough	5.62	4.39	4.37	4.50	3.50
Diphtheria	0.72	1.25	1.53	1.19	0.93
Erysipelas	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.27	0.50
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	13.39	10.33	8.27	10.47	4.77
Pneumonia	2.17	1.25	1.53	1.04	1.07
MATERIAL MORTALITY (excluding Abortion) :—					
Puerperal Infection	0.91	0.48	—	—	—
Others (No. 147)	1.82	1.75	—	—	—
Total	2.74	2.23	—	—	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	15.55	11.91	15.64	9.43	2.29
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	19.3
	—	—	—	—	including Puerperal Fever.

	Smethwick.	England and Wales.	County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
	17.2	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0
	0.53	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48
	12.0	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9
	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
	—	—	—	—	—
	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
	54.5	49	59	46	60
	3.2	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15
	2.07	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86
	2.40	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72
	0.64	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76
	0.32	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43
	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
	6.89	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62
	1.94	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—					
	1.55	0.42	Not available.	10.80	3.10
	2.33	1.59	—	—	17.69
	3.89	2.01	—	—	including Puerperal Fever.
	21.79	12.61	15.94	—	—

\* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.



REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS IN SMETHWICK DURING  
THE PAST 25 YEARS.

Year	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000	Infant mor- tality rate per 1,000 births	Zymotic death rate per 1,000	Death rates per 1,000			
					Respiratory diseases	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer
1918 .....	20.28	15.63	102.4	0.6	3.56	1.43	0.16	0.9
1919 .....	22.19	13.00	84.6	0.45	3.2	1.19	0.12	1.03
1920 .....	27.08	11.16	82.18	0.64	2.4	0.81	0.31	0.92
1921 .....	25.46	11.11	88.28	0.69	2.27	0.68	0.22	0.85
1922 .....	21.39	11.22	86.12	0.67	2.31	0.78	0.32	1.13
1923 .....	20.24	10.82	65.49	0.79	1.82	0.93	0.17	1.04
1924 .....	20.19	10.12	74.79	0.41	1.87	0.67	0.17	1.20
1925 .....	18.36	10.36	80.11	0.52	1.91	0.77	0.24	1.10
1926 .....	18.35	10.39	65.86	0.37	1.88	0.79	0.10	1.26
1927 .....	17.0	11.9	78.6	0.61	2.26	0.84	0.05	1.19
1928 .....	17.1	10.0	63	0.28	1.52	0.69	0.10	1.11
1929 .....	17.8	13.4	79.8	0.70	2.58	0.95	0.12	1.23
1930 .....	18.0	10.4	66.4	0.41	1.17	0.67	0.11	1.28
1931 .....	18.0	11.2	69.6	0.57	1.63	0.62	0.10	1.24
1932 .....	15.2	10.5	78.4	0.23	1.36	0.52	0.09	1.53
1933 .....	14.4	10.8	62.0	0.16	1.60	0.62	0.05	1.44
1934 .....	15.7	10.6	56.9	0.22	1.60	0.57	0.14	1.20
1935 .....	14.7	11.1	60.9	0.31	1.10	0.59	0.06	1.56
1936 .....	15.5	10.5	59.9	0.18	1.60	0.54	0.02	1.47
1937 .....	14.6	11.5	52.5	0.27	1.64	0.70	0.02	1.35
1938 .....	15.3	11.0	62.2	0.25	1.28	0.70	0.10	1.59
1939 .....	14.8	10.7	54.5	0.26	1.04	0.52	0.05	1.79
1940 .....	15.3	14.0	41.9	0.14	2.72	0.61	0.07	1.86
1941 .....	15.09	13.9	60.0	0.18	2.10	0.84	0.06	1.89
1942 .....	17.2	12.0	54.5	0.16	1.81	0.70	0.08	1.92

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of, and mortality from, Scarlet Fever during the past five years is as follows:—

Year	Cases notified	Attack rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths	Case mortality per cent.
1938 .....	177	2.2	—	—
1939 .....	111	1.41	—	—
1940 .....	141	1.96	—	—
1941 .....	220	3.06	1	0.45
1942 .....	150	2.07	—	—

### DIPHTHERIA.

The incidence of, and mortality from, Diphtheria during the past five years is as follows:—

Year	Cases notified	Attack rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths	Case mortality per cent.
1938 .....	183	2.29	11	6
1939 .....	115	1.16	10	7
1940 .....	41	0.64	2	5
1941 .....	52	0.72	—	—
1942 .....	47	0.64	2	2

The number of children immunised during the past two years is as follows:—

	1941	1942
Under five years of age	729	841
From five to fifteen years of age	2,053	1,195
Totals	2,782	2,036

At the 31st December, 1942, it was estimated that 38 per cent. of the child population under five, and 60 per cent. of children from five to fifteen were protected against diphtheria.

### TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

During 1941 two cases of typhoid and sixteen cases of Paratyphoid B fever were notified. The latter cases were connected with a small and short-lived epidemic which occurred over a wide area in the West Highlands and which was associated with synthetic cream. One of the Southwick cases terminated fatally. No notifications were received during 1942.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

During 1941, 20 cases of cerebro spinal fever were notified, and there were 5 deaths, giving a case mortality of 25 per cent. During 1942 the number of cases fell to 12 with 3 deaths, the case mortality being again 25 per cent.

### WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES.

Whooping Cough and Measles were very prevalent during 1941, showing an incidence higher than for the country as a whole. Both diseases showed a marked decline during 1942.

	Cases Notified		Attack-rate per 1,000 population	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
Whooping Cough	401	174	5.62	2.4
Measles	963	499	13.39	6.8

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

The following table shows the notifications received and the attack rate for each year since the commencement of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912:—

		Notifications received:		Attack Rate per 1,000 of the population.	
		Pulmonary.	Other forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.
1912	.....	307	—	4.1	—
1913	.....	318	50	4.3	0.68
1914	.....	143	167	1.9	2.2
1915	.....	229	103	3.1	1.4
1916	.....	204	117	2.6	1.4
1917	.....	206	126	2.6	1.6
1918	.....	194	80	2.5	1.0
1919	.....	260	60	3.5	0.8
1920	.....	146	31	1.9	0.4
1921	.....	88	14	1.1	0.18
1922	.....	112	17	1.4	0.2
1923	.....	80	18	1.02	0.2
1924	.....	110	18	1.39	0.2
1925	.....	74	24	0.9	0.3
1926	.....	94	16	1.2	0.2
1927	.....	87	38	1.1	0.49
1928	.....	73	25	0.8	0.29
1929	.....	108	34	1.2	0.4
1930	.....	76	19	0.89	0.22
1931	.....	80	29	0.93	0.33
1932	.....	65	20	0.76	0.23
1933	.....	55	16	0.64	0.19
1934	.....	72	19	0.85	0.22
1935	.....	95	19	1.15	0.23
1936	.....	81	21	0.99	0.25
1937	.....	77	4	0.95	0.04
1938	.....	78	20	0.97	0.25
1939	.....	89	15	1.11	0.19
1940	.....	52	15	0.72	0.20
1941	.....	83	10	1.15	0.14
1942	.....	102	28	1.40	0.38

The following table shows the total NEW CASES, i.e., all PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS and also NEW CASES coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health from the death returns, transfers from other areas, etc.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	1941				1942			
	Pulmonary.		Other forms		Pulmonary.		Other forms.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	4
5 to 10	2	—	1	—	1	—	7	4
10 to 15	3	—	2	2	1	2	—	—
15 to 20	3	5	2	—	5	6	1	3
20 to 25	15	6	—	2	13	12	2	2
25 to 35	20	14	1	—	18	10	2	2
35 to 45	14	4	1	1	12	4	—	—
45 to 55	3	3	—	1	10	3	1	1
55 to 65	6	3	1	—	8	4	—	—
65 upwards	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
TOTALS	72	35	12	6	73	42	13	16

The deaths from tuberculosis during 1941 and 1942 are shown as follows:—

AGE PERIODS.	1941				1942			
	Pulmonary		Other forms		Pulmonary		Other forms	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	—
5 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 to 45	21	18	1	—	24	9	2	1
45 to 65	13	3	—	—	10	5	1	—
65 upwards	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	38	23	5	—	35	16	4	2

The number of cases remaining on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1942, was 503, viz. :—

Pulmonary, Males ...	200	Non-pulmonary, Males ...	66
Females ...	174	Females ...	63
Total ...	374	Total ...	129

Attendances at the Chest Clinic were as under:—

	1941	1942
First examinations ... ..	475	622
Re-examinations ... ..	461	552
Consultations ... ..	1,018	967
Mantoux tests ... ..	96	158
Artificial-pneumothorax ... ..	249	237
Gold treatment ... ..	59	53
Artificial light treatment ... ..	312	409
Total attendances	2,670	2,998
Number of X-Ray examinations ... ..	654	878
Visits to patients at Home:—		
(a) by Health Visitor ... ..	1,750	1,884
(b) by Clinical T.O. ... ..	265	223
Patients admitted to sanatoria ... ..	77	67
Patients discharged from sanatoria ... ..	56	40
Patients died in sanatoria ... ..	15	12
Patients remaining in sanatoria at end of year ... ..	25	37



## MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

The following is an extract from the Return of the Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1943, submitted to the Board of Control:—

	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases in Institutions (excluding cases on licence) ... ..	40	29	69
Number of cases on licence from Institutions ... ..	6	4	10
Number of cases under Guardianship ...	4	6	10
Number of cases in "places of safety" ...	—	—	—
Number of cases under Statutory Supervision ... ..	114	98	212
Number of cases in receipt of Poor Law Relief:—			
(a) In Institutions ... ..	2	2	4
(b) Domiciliary ... ..	4	7	11

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

By arrangement, treatment is available for Smethwick patients at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and figures below are taken from the report received from the Medical Director of the V.D. Department:—

- A. Number of Smethwick patients dealt with at, or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:—

	1941	1942
Syphilis ... ..	4	20
Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	31	37
Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	40	40
	75	127

- B. Total Number of attendances at the Out-Patient Clinic of all persons residing in Smethwick ... .. 2,152 2,382

## ST. CHAD'S HOSPITAL.

### STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEARS 1941 and 1942.

#### (A) IN-PATIENTS.

	1941.	1942.
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital) ... ..	2,153	2,577
2. Number of women confined in Hospital ... ..	373	470
3. Number of live births ... ..	372	456
4. Number of still births ... ..	15	20
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age) ... ..	25	29
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ... ..	22	22
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement ... ..	3	4
8. Total number of deaths ... ..	158	146
9. Total number of dischargès (including infants born in hospital) ... ..	1,982	2,433
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—		
(a) Under four weeks ... ..	1,810	2,259
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ...	297	285
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ... ..	33	35
11. Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards): average during the year ... ..	98.4	106.1
12.—Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ... ..	789	802

#### (B) OUT-PATIENTS.

There is at present no out-patient department in connection with St. Chad's Hospital.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED  
FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEARS

					1941		1942	
Disease Groups.					Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	19	3	25	5
B.	Influenza	...	...	...	3	—	1	1
C.	Tuberculosis:—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	21	9	11	5
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	6	2	10	4
D.	Malignant Disease	...	...	...	26	22	47	12
E.	Rheumatism:—							
	(1) Acute Rheumatisms (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	...	...	...	8	—	10	1
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (mus- cular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	2	—	6	—
	(3) Chronic Arthritis	...	...	...	5	1	9	—
F.	Venereal Disease	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia, including cases classified (in London) as puerperal fever:—							
	(a) Women confined in Hospital	...	...	...	8	—	15	—
	(b) Other cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Other Diseases and Accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	...	...	...	86	3	160	4
I.	Mental Diseases:—							
	(a) Senile Dementia	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	(b) Other	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
J.	Senile Decay	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
K.	Accidental Injury and Violence	...	...	...	156	18	97	7
In respect of cases not included above:—								
L.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	77	17	101	14
M.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	110	21	146	20
N.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	43	5	53	9
O.	Diseases of the Digestive System	...	...	...	487	16	582	16
P.	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	93	4	92	9
Q.	Diseases of the Skin	...	...	...	28	1	37	1
R.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	77	29	103	34
S.	Mother and Infants Discharged and not included in above figures:—							
	Mothers	...	...	...	359	—	456	—
	Infants	...	...	...	346	—	443	—
T.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	20	7	27	4
Totals					1,982	158	2,433	146
					2,140		2,579	

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1941 and 1942.

#### BIRTHS.

The number of births notified during the past five years under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by transferred notifications, was as follows:—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Live Births. ...	1,197	1,157	1,041	1,058	1,254
Still Births ...	38	40	36	26	37
Total	<u>1,235</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,077</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,291</u>

Comparison with the returns of the local Registrar shows that very few births escape notification.

#### HEALTH VISITING.

The Council employs a Superintendent and thirteen health visitors who are also School nurses, the equivalent of seven whole-time visitors being engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work. The number of visits paid during the two years was:—

	1941	1942
(i) To Expectant Mothers...	First Visits 741	817
	Total Visits 1,676	1,786
(ii) To Nursing Mothers ...	Total Visits 4,532	5,163
(iii) To Children under one year of age ...	First Visits 1,000	1,165
	Total Visits 4,951	5,593
(iv) To Children between one and five years of age...	Total Visits 9,720	8,495

The total number of visits paid by the health visitors during the past six years is as follows:—

1937.....	25,882	1940.....	23,507
1938.....	18,899	1941.....	26,981
1939.....	23,942	1942.....	26,349

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council is seven, with nine sessions weekly; the total attendances during the past five years was:—

	Under 1 year	1—5 years	Total
1938 ...	19,194	18,481	37,675
1939 ...	18,049	14,909	32,958
1940 ...	15,553	9,069	24,622
1941 ...	13,760	6,968	20,728
1942 ...	17,675	6,459	24,134

		1941	1942
Number of children attending for the first time:	Under 1 year ...	825	1,089
	1—5 years ...	261	264
	Total ...	1,083	1,353
Number of children on the registers at end of year:	Under 1 year ...	723	876
	1—5 years ...	1,685	1,691
	Total ...	2,408	2,567

The number of children who attended for the time equalled 78% of the notified births in 1941 and 86.8% in 1942.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	1941	1942
Number of cases notified ... ..	14	8
Cases treated by Health Visitors ...	1	1
Cases treated at Eye Hospital ...	9	7
Cases resulting in impaired vision ...	None	None
Home visits ... ..	24	30
Notifications during the past ten years:—		
1933.....10	1938.....14	
1934.....19	1939..... 5	
1935.....22	1940..... 6	
1936.....23	1941.....14	
1937..... 9	1942..... 8	

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Since the establishment of the first Ante-Natal Clinic in 1920, the total attendances have been as follows:—

1920 ... .. 42	1932 ... .. 3,509
1921 ... .. 107	1933 ... .. 3,771
1922 ... .. 127	1934 ... .. 4,412
1923 ... .. 241	1935 ... .. 5,169
1924 ... .. 275	1936 ... .. 5,044
1925 ... .. 537	1937 ... .. 5,201
1926 ... .. 1,015	1938 ... .. 6,226
1927 ... .. 1,079	1939 ... .. 6,739
1928 ... .. 1,465	1940 ... .. 6,336
1929 ... .. 2,253	1941 ... .. 7,221
1930 ... .. 3,760	1942 ... .. 8,526
1931 ... .. 3,859	

During 1941, 1,215 individual women attended the clinic; during 1942 the number was 1,365.

#### POST-NATAL CLINIC.

	1940	1941	1942
Individual patients attending ...	317	266	394
Percentage of notified births ...	29	24	30
Total attendances ... ..	795	884	1,054



## MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	1941	1942
Number of bookings ... ..	665	773
Ante-natal visits ... ..	2,918	3,892
Cases attended ... ..	559	642
Nursing visits ... ..	12,894	13,987

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during 1941 was 175 and during 1942, 192. These figures are in connection with domiciliary cases and include municipal and independent midwives.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

1941 (1) Sepsis ... 1	(2) Other causes ... 2
1942 (1) Sepsis ... 2	(2) Other causes ... 3

The Maternity Mortality rate for the past twenty years was:—

1923.....6.9	1930.....4.5	1937.....2.5
1924.....3.7	1931.....1.9	1938.....3.3
1925.....4.1	1932.....5.4	1939.....3.4
1926.....3.5	1933.....3.2	1940.....2.6
1927.....3.0	1934.....5.3	1941.....2.7
1928.....4.2	1935.....3.3	1942.....3.9
1929.....5.2	1936.....2.3	

The rate for England and Wales was 2.23 for 1941, and 2.01 for 1942.

## WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

In January, 1941, the first War-time Nursery was established at "The Hollies." The numbers attending were at first small, but as the facilities became known and appreciated the numbers went up to capacity, i.e., 30 children. During 1941 the total attendances was 6,550, an average of 20 daily.

The demand for day nursery accommodation increased very considerably during the later months of 1941 and any prejudice the mothers may have had was dissipated by the excellent facilities afforded at "The Hollies" and by the patent happiness and well-being of the children cared for there. Four further nurseries were opened during 1942, as under:—

Nursery	Number of Places	Total Attendances 1942	Average daily attendance
1. The Hollies ... ..	30	9,677	31
2. Brasshouse Lane ... .. (opened 12.1.42)	50	9,240	31
3. Holly Lane ... .. (opened 13.4.42)	33	4,918	24
4. Edgbaston Road ... .. (opened 22.6.42)	50	4,780	29
5. Norman Road ... .. (opened 14.12.42)	40	210	14

At the time this Report goes to press all the nurseries are full to capacity; three of them have been or are being extended and plans for a sixth nursery are under consideration.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEARS 1941 and 1942.

This Report for the years 1941 and 1942 shows the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department under the impact of war conditions. It may be taken as typical of the work performed during the two previous years.

### COMPLAINTS.

The investigation of complaints made to the Department is work which is essential. Practically all complainants have a legitimate grievance and they naturally turn to the Sanitary Inspector (who is a familiar figure in his district) for redress. In most cases action is taken to get the cause of the complaint remedied, but in every case a sympathetic hearing is given and it is extremely rare that a person making a complaint is left with a feeling of disappointment. This service is important in war-time. When the individual has to suffer the strains of food restriction, black-out conditions and other hardships, it plays an essential part in the maintenance of public morale. No doubt it was for this reason, combined with the fact that Sanitary Inspectors carry out many disease-preventing and health-promoting duties, that an arrangement was entered into between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Health that every Local Authority should be allowed to retain the services of their Sanitary Inspectors regardless of reservation age. The number of complaints made at the Public Health Department was 673 in 1941 and 752 in 1942. The number received in the ten pre-war years averaged 788; in 1939 the number was 667 and in 1940, 788. The number of complaints per thousand houses for the whole Borough was 32.12 in 1941 and 35.88 in 1942; the corresponding rates for the various wards being as follows:—

	1941	1942
Sandwell ... ..	57.00	61.04
Soho ... ..	43.85	55.80
Victoria ... ..	44.89	49.51
Cape ... ..	41.11	40.26
Uplands ... ..	28.67	34.33
Bearwood ... ..	29.64	31.88
Spon Lane ... ..	24.90	27.19
Warley ... ..	9.14	11.54

Many complaints which are made to the Inspectors on the district are not recorded in the office Complaint Book; one complaint also often involves visits to a number of houses. The premises visited on complaint are therefore in excess of the number of complaints received; the number of premises visited on complaint was 1,320 in 1941 and 1,445 in 1942. The average number for the ten pre-war years was 1,688. This work cannot be curtailed and must be carried out in spite of reduced staff; the number of visits made on complaint and subsequent visits made to ensure compliance with notices served comprise 64% of the total visits made for all purposes during 1941 and 1942, as against an average of 22% for the ten-year pre-war period.

## RECORD OF VISITS.

The total number of visits made for all purposes was 6,869 in 1941 and 7,565 in 1942. The average peace-time total was 19,459. As has been pointed out, all complaints have to be investigated, so do notifications of infectious diseases and reports of unsound food. Food sampling, too, is carried out on as nearly as possible the same scale as in peacetime. The way in which the relative proportion of the various parts of the Sanitary Inspectors' work has changed from normal times is shown by the following typical figures:—

Purpose of Visit.	Percentage of Total Visits.		
	Average. 1929-38.	1941.	1942.
Housing Visits and Re-Visits ...	25.43%	2.13%	1.19%
Visits and Re-Visits <i>re</i> Complaints	22.27%	59.08%	68.25%
Infectious Diseases ... ..	2.22%	6.49%	3.45%
Slaughterhouses ... ..	5.26%	0.13%	—
Food Sampling ... ..	2.03%	5.34%	4.25%
Smoke Observations ... ..	0.14%	0.00%	0.03%

The number of Visits made for each purpose is shown in detail in Table I.

## REPAIR OF HOUSES.

During the early part of the year 1941 it was extremely difficult to secure even urgent repairs to houses, as labour and materials available for property repairs had been seriously depleted by war conditions, and such labour and material as were available were mainly utilised for the repair of houses damaged by enemy action. Owing to the action of the Department, an amount of urgent work was carried out at this time but some landlords were inclined to take advantage of the conditions to evade their responsibilities, whilst the better type of owner managed to secure essential repairs. The number of defects remedied during 1941 was slightly less than 50% of those recorded. Later, the position became easier owing to the absence of serious air raids, and the fact that some local property repairers were prepared to co-operate by giving preference to work required by Statutory Notices, so that during 1942 the proportion of defects remedied to those recorded went up to 70%. Residents of houses, too, realise the difficulties inherent in the present situation and regard it as part of their war effort to tolerate defective conditions which would normally require remedy. It is this attitude on the part of the public which explains the fact that the number of complaints made to the Department has shown no increase, although it is well known that there is a general deterioration in the condition of dwelling houses in the Borough. A higher proportion of complaints were, therefore, in connection with serious nuisances such as those caused by defective roofs, drains and sanitary accommodation. The defects dealt with on complaint concerned with the weatherproofing of houses and with the means for the removal of waste matters were 45% of the total, whereas the corresponding proportion in peacetime was 28%.

The number of Statutory Notices served under Section 49 of the Smethwick Corporation Act, 1929, for blocked or defective W.C.'s and drains was 218 in 1941 and 323 in 1942, as compared with an average of 133 in the ten-year pre-war period.

The total number of defects dealt with was 1,836 in 1941 and 1,755 in 1942. An analysis of these may be found in Table II. The general deterioration of property due to lessened repair work will result in a post-war housing problem of some magnitude.

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

## GENERAL.

When foodstuffs are in short supply, as many are, due to the exigencies of the war situation, it is imperative that the quality of the food sold should be maintained at a high standard. With this in mind, sampling under the Food and Drugs Act has been carried on throughout the war and a wider variety of samples than usual has been taken. The following figures show the relevant numbers compared with pre-war years:—

		No. of Samples.	No. of Varieties.	Adverse Reports.
Average 1929-1938	...	303	39	13
1941	... ..	298	75	13
1942	... ..	237	86	24

Thirty-seven samples of food were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst during the two-year period.

In only one case was it considered necessary to institute legal proceedings. This was in connection with a bottle of Pasteurised Milk which showed a fat deficiency of 56.67%.

Ten of the unsatisfactory samples were taken in the course of examining stocks of edible gelatine acquired by a local confectionery manufacturer. They showed that the gelatine concerned did not comply with the recommendations of the Royal Commission's Report on Arsenical Poisoning; action was taken which resulted in this material being withdrawn from sale as edible gelatine. Five samples of butter and two of sausages were submitted for, and failed to satisfy rancidity tests and the food in question was surrendered under the unsound-food provisions of the Act.

In 4 cases informal samples were deficient but formal following-up samples were genuine, and in the remaining cases the offence was such that either letters of warning were issued or no action taken.

## MILK SUPPLIES.

The chemical quality of the milk supply of the town was maintained at a high level. In the 208 samples analysed by the Public Analyst during the period under review, the average composition of the milk was 3.5% of fat and 8.7% of non-fatty solids, as compared with the legal minimum standard of 3% and 8.5% respectively; 25 of the samples had 4% or more fat, the highest being 4.8%.

While the chemical quality of the milk was maintained at a satisfactory level there was, at least during the first two years of the war, a distinct decline in the standard of cleanliness.

During 1941, 60% of the samples taken were well below the regulation standard. Suitable action was taken in these cases, and there was a marked improvement during 1942. Rather more samples were taken during the latter year and only 9% were found to be definitely unsatisfactory; 52% were in every respect satisfactory and the remaining 39%, while being generally satisfactory, did not quite conform to the bacterial count standard.

There were two prosecutions in connection with milk during 1941, details of which will be found in Table VI.



### CONDEMNED FOOD.

During the period under review rationing was extended to many items of canned foods. There is always a proportion of wastage, due to imperfect sterilisation or defective cans, in this class of goods. This in normal times is usually destroyed without reference to the Food Inspectors, but in view of the rationing system no cans may now be destroyed without a Food Inspector's Certificate; hence a large proportion of the food shown as unsound is of this class.

Also, some of the condemned food came from areas outside the town. The usual practice is for unsound food to be inspected and dealt with in the shops. One firm of multiple stores, however, which has its headquarters in Smethwick, requires that all food suspected of being unsound should be returned to the central depot and be dealt with there. This firm owns nearly thirty shops, the unsound food from which appears in our records, although only five of the shops are situated in Smethwick. Even so, the food condemned for unsoundness represents less than seven-eighths of an ounce per person per annum.

### CONCLUSION.

I wish to tender my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support throughout a period of great difficulty, to Dr. Paul for his continued help and advice, to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officers of other departments and finally to the members of my own staff, whose loyalty and devotion to duty have lightened the many difficulties which have beset the work of the department. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Caddick and Sadler, who have had to attempt to encompass the work formerly performed by four men and, owing to my pre-occupation with Civil Defence duties, have had to accept more responsibility. I am also indebted to them for the compilation of this Report. In acknowledging the devotion of my staff, I am also mindful of the services being performed by those who are serving in the Armed Forces and I think it is worth noting that all of them have now achieved commissioned rank.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



TABLE I.  
SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Purpose of Visit.	1941.	1942.
Housing Act (Routine Visits) ... ..	4	—
Re-Visits <i>re</i> Housing Act ... ..	66	6
Visits to Housing Work in Progress... ..	76	84
On Complaint ... ..	1,320	1,445
Re-Visits <i>re</i> Notices Served ... ..	2,738	3,718
Ashes Accommodation Inspections ... ..	210	138
Re-Visits <i>re</i> Ashes Accommodation ... ..	143	42
Infections Diseases ... ..	447	261
Slaughterhouses ... ..	9	—
Meat and Food Shops ... ..	219	224
Private Slaughtering ... ..	35	80
Markets ... ..	20	54
Dairies and Milk Shops ... ..	30	6
Bakehouses ... ..	14	13
Food Sampling ... ..	367	322
Factories ... ..	79	98
Pigsties ... ..	8	31
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act ... ..	68	145
Drains Tested ... ..	14	10
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs ... ..	27	14
Water Sampling ... ..	9	—
Scabies ... ..	1	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	3	—
Overcrowding ... ..	14	—
Smoke Observations ... ..	—	2
Building Operations ... ..	—	1
War Damage ... ..	56	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	892	871
Total ... ..	6,869	7,565

TABLE II.  
SANITARY DEFECTS.

Type of Defect.	Number dealt with.			
	1941.		1942.	
	Reported.	Remedied.	Reported.	Remedied.
Dirty Premises ... ..	199	62	165	108
Roofs, Spouting, and Eaves Gutters				
Defective ... ..	347	161	309	226
Yard and W.C. Drains Blocked ....	101	95	132	119
Yard and Passage Surfaces Defective	8	6	2	1
Defective Sinks and Sink Waste Pipes	26	14	28	24
Accumulations of Offensive Matter ...	10	3	9	12
Defective Plaster of Walls and				
Ceilings ... ..	234	76	238	157
W.C.'s without proper Flushing				
Arrangements ... ..	140	103	205	188
Ashbins or Ashplaces Defective ...	169	36	119	9
Insufficient Lighting and Ventilation	37	14	48	34
Pan Closets Defective ... ..	—	—	3	—
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance	—	—	1	—
Water Fittings Defective ... ..	81	59	60	62
Smoke Nuisance ... ..	1	1	—	1
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation ...	3	21	3	1
Dampness ... ..	69	28	67	43
Insufficient Water Supply ... ..	7	10	1	1
Dangerous Buildings, etc. ... ..	1	1	—	—
Defective or Insufficient Drainage ...	18	23	17	13
Inadequate Heating Arrangements ...	—	—	1	—
Defective Washboilers ... ..	38	14	48	30
Defective External Brickwork and				
Chimneys ... ..	57	28	65	36
Defective Floors ... ..	40	13	47	27
Defective Firegrates ... ..	78	42	65	56
Defective Stairs and Handrails ...	10	9	2	2
Defective Rain-water Cisterns ...	3	3	2	—
Defective Woodwork of Doors, Win-				
dows, etc. ... ..	81	45	65	46
Lack of Clothes-washing Accommoda-				
tion ... ..	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	77	36	53	48
Totals ...	1,836	903	1,755	1,244

TABLE III.

## FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections.		Number of Defects Found.		Defects Remedied.	
	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.
Factories	79	98	12	9	9	11

TABLE IV.

## SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST, AND THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES.

Articles Analysed.	1941.		1942.	
	Number of Samples.	Number Not Genuine.	Number of Samples.	Number Not Genuine.
Milk	121	6	87	2
Miscellaneous Foods	143	7	99	20
Drugs	34	—	51	2
Totals	298	13	237	24

TABLE V.

## SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Grade	Satisfactory Samples		Samples which were generally satisfactory but exceeded slightly the bacterial count standard		Unsatisfactory Samples		Total	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
T.T. (Certified) .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)...	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
T.T. ....	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Pasteurised .....	8	13	1	14	11	4	20	31
Accredited .....	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Undesignated .....	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Totals...	8	23	3	17	16	4	27	44

TABLE VI.

## FOOD PROSECUTIONS.

Case.	Result.
Milk with a fat deficiency of 56.67% ... ..	Proceedings were instituted against the seller of the milk, and he, by virtue of Section 83, Food & Drugs Act, 1936, had his supplier brought before the Court as, in his opinion, the person responsible for the contravention. The case against the retailer was dismissed and the wholesaler was fined £5.
Placing milk in dirty bottles contrary to Section 21, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	The Dairy concerned was fined £3.

TABLE VII.

## FOOD CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND AND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Food.	Weight.								
	1941.				1942.				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Meat Products	1	15	3	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	18	2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fish ... ..			4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Vegetables ... ..				3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	5	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Fruit ... ..		1	3	12	...	3	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fats ... ..		1	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	...		2	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Miscellaneous ... ..		12	0	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	11	1	20	
Totals ...	2	13	0	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	...	2	1	3	27 $\frac{3}{8}$

TABLE VIII.

## PIGS SLAUGHTERED, 1941 and 1942.

Number killed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Number inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Number found diseased:—							
(a) All Diseases except Tuberculosis:—							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Percentage of number affected with diseases other than tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.38
(b) Tuberculosis only:—							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Percentage of number affected with tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.62

